



JOSEPH A. JACHIMCZYK FORENSIC CENTER

AMENDED

AUTOPSY REPORT

Case 73 - 3349

August 12, 1973

PATHOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS ON THE BODY


OF

Randell Lee Harvey
1324-1/2 North Shepherd Drive
Houston, Texas

Gunshot wound of the head.


OPINION

It is our opinion that the decedent,
Unknown #11, came to his death as a
result of a gunshot wound of the head -
Homicide.


Joseph A. Jachimczyk, M.D., J.D.
Chief Medical Examiner

(See Companion Cases 73-3332, 73-3333, 73-3334, 73-3335,
73-3336, 73-3337, 73-3338, 73-3339, 73-3347, 73-3348, 73-3350,
73-3353, 73-3354, 73-3355, 73-3356, and 73-3357)

Amendment reviewed by:


Dwayne A. Wolf, M.D., Ph.D.
Deputy Chief Medical Examiner

10/16/08
MMDDYY

POSTMORTEM EXAMINATION ON THE BODY OF

Randell Lee Harvey
1324-1/2 North Shepherd Drive
Houston, Texas

HISTORY: This body was one of seventeen bodies or skeletal remains recovered from Stall #11 at 4500 Silverbell Street, Houston, Texas, between 6:00 p.m. on August 8, 1973, and 8:00 p.m. on August 9, 1973. (See Companion Cases 73-3332, 73-3333, 73-3334, 73-3335, 73-3336, 73-3337, 73-3338, 73-3339, 73-3347, 73-3348, 73-3350, 73-3353, 73-3354, 73-3355, 73-3356, and 73-3357)

AUTOPSY: The autopsy was performed by Chief Medical Examiner Joseph A. Jachimczyk, MD., assisted by Dr. Paul G. Stimson, beginning at 10:15 a.m. on August 12, 1973, in the Harris County Morgue.

EXTERNAL APPEARANCE: The body consisted of a skull with a number of skeletal remains and small amount of hair and soft tissue and clothing. There was a long sleeved navy blue-black jacket with a bright red lining. There was a pair of torn bluejeans with a thick belt, with a buckle with a single prong. There was a distance of 30-1/2 inches length from the belt buckle to the point where it was customarily buckled, indicating a waist line of approximately 30 inches. There was a small pair of torn white shorts. There were several strands of unrecognizable cloth. There were two boots, one had strings on the outer side and string material was found separated from the other boot. They were high heeled. The sole measured 12 inches in length. The high top was 13 inches in length. There was a tattered brown shirt with blue buttons and a peace sign on the pocket. The pants either had an ironed on patch or were double reinforced at the knee. The shirt had a blue button on the shirt pocket. There was a white cotton sock. Strands of head hair were present, measuring up to 6 inches in length and were dark brown. Among the remains, there was an orange plastic pocket comb. The total weight of the crash-bag and the contents weighed 44 pounds. In the neck area, there was a nylon cord. In the skull, both the coronal and sagittal sutures were clearly delineated. There were heavy clumps of lime along all of the skeletal remnants.

There was a .22 caliber bullet recovered in the mastoid sinus when the maxilla was removed. There was a bullet nose indentation in the left sphenoid bone near the foramen lacerum,

1/2 inch to the left of the mid line. The indentation measured 3/16 inch in diameter. The bullet was initialed and placed in a special container for safekeeping.

The skeleton consisted of the following bones: skull, intact; the skull was that of a late adolescent or young adult Caucasian male; mandible, intact; cervical vertebrae, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 7 (number 5 and 6 missing); thoracic vertebrae, 1 and 3 through 12 (number 2 missing); lumbar vertebrae, 1 through 5; sacrum; right and left pelvic bones, showing stage 1 fusion of the anterior one-fourth of the iliac crest epiphyses and stage 1 to stage 2 fusion of the ischial tuberosity epiphyses; right clavicle, proximal and distal epiphyses show stage 0 fusion; right ribs 1 through 12, intact; left ribs 1 through 11, intact (number 12 missing); manubrium; right and left scapulae, acromial epiphyses show stage 4 fusion, coracoid epiphyses stage 0; right and left humerus, distal epiphyses show stage 4 fusion, proximal epiphysis on the left was stage 0, proximal epiphysis on the right was stage 1 to 2 fusion; the left proximal epiphysis was present as a separate specimen; right and left femur; right and left tibia; right and left fibula; right calcaneus; left 2nd metacarpal, there was a fresh fracture of the distal end of the bone through the articular surface; left 4th metatarsal; and left patella.

ESTIMATE OF AGE: The age is estimated upon the basis of the appearance of the symphysis pubis and is considered to be 18 to 20 years. The symphysis is traversed by rugged ridges, extending transversely from ventral to dorsal aspects. There is no evidence of fusion of ossific nodules. There is an early, but well defined dorsal limiting margin. The remainder of the skeleton is consistent with age 18 to 20.

ESTIMATE OF HEIGHT: The height was estimated on the basis of the length of the femur. Calculated from the formula of Trotter and Gleaser, white males, the height is 70-1/4 inches. Crosscheck by the general formula of Dupertius and Hatten, males, gives a height of 70-1/2 inches. The height therefore is estimated to be between 69 and 71-1/2 inches.

Together with the above described skeletal remains, there were a right radius and right ulna and a right 1st rib, which do not belong. The two arm bones are much too small and short, and both show stage 0 fusion of the distal epiphyses. The right 1st rib was much smaller than the 1st ribs which belong to these remains. These three bones were separated from this body.

DENTAL EXAMINATION

The Universal System is utilized. There is a lingual amalgam on the upper right first molar, tooth 3. The upper left first molar, tooth 14, has been extracted. The upper left second molar has drifted mesially, tooth 15. Caries are present as follows: on the mesial of the upper left lateral, tooth 10, and the distal occlusal pit of the upper left second molar, which is tooth 15. Tooth 17, the lower left third molar, there is a mesial angular impaction. The lower left second molar, tooth 18, there is buccal occlusal caries. Tooth 19, the lower left first molar, there is buccal caries. The lower right first molar, which is tooth 30, there is occlusal and buccal caries. The lower right second molar, tooth 31, there is buccal caries. The lower right third molar, tooth 32, there is buccal caries. The jaw relationship is undershot, as there is a protrusion of the maxilla. Number 7 has mesial labial rotation, number 10 has mesial lingual rotation, number 26 has mesial lingual rotation, number 23 has distal labial rotation, number 28 has mesial buccal rotation.



Paul G. Stimson, D.D.S., M.S.

Comment

The autopsy report is amended to include the positive identification of the decedent in this case as Randell Lee Harvey. The identification is based on the following.

The biological profile and personal property of ML73-3349 were compared to the biological profile, personal property and circumstances surrounding the disappearance of Randell Lee Harvey. The STR DNA and mtDNA profiles of ML73-3349 were compared to the STR DNA and mtDNA profiles of Randell Harvey's biological family members. Facial reconstruction of ML73-3349 was viewed by Randell Harvey's family and compared to photographs of biological family members.

The biological profile of ML73-3349 and postmortem interval was developed through anthropologic and odontologic examination, clothing found with the remains, and condition of the remains. The profile is as follows:

Sex:	Male
Age:	15-20 years
Race:	White
Stature:	68" – 74" (5'8"—6'1 ½")
Hair:	Dark brown, wavy, 6"
PMI:	Approximately 1-3 years, based on identified individuals with similar decomposition from the same deposition location.
Dentition:	Protruding anterior teeth
Waist:	30", measured from buckled belt.

The personal property found with the decedent includes a navy blue jacket with red fleece lining, brown lace-up work boots, white socks, blue jeans, belt and buckle, white underwear, a tan shirt with blue buttons and a peace sign on the front, and an orange plastic pocket comb.

Randell Lee Harvey was reported missing on March 11, 1971 by his mother, Frances Conley. Frances Conley described Randell Lee Harvey as a 15 year-old white male, 6' feet tall, 125 pounds, with black hair and brown eyes last seen on March 9, 1971 wearing bell bottom jeans.

During follow-up interviews with Randell Lee Harvey's sisters, Lenore Harvey Lovrek McNiel and Donna Harvey Lovrek, on May 24, 2008, they described Harvey as a tall and thin boy with wavy dark brown hair. McNiel and Lovrek viewed personal effects, a hair sample, and the facial approximation from ML73-3349. The personal effects consisted of a navy blue jacket with red fleece lining, brown lace-up work boots, and an orange plastic pocket comb. These effects were consistent with items they remember Harvey owning or wearing at or near the time of disappearance. Lovrek and McNiel agreed that the hair sample was like Harvey's hair and the facial approximation was similar to Harvey around the eyes and bridge of the nose. Lovrek stated that McNiel shares a distinct family resemblance with Harvey, including hair texture and color, and that her son also favors him. Photos of a younger McNiel and a photo of the son were provided to the HCME. The hair depicted in one of the McNiel photos is consistent with the

ML73-3349 hair sample. The bone structure of the faces and the protruding anterior teeth of McNiel are similar to the bone structure and protruding anterior teeth of ML73-3349. In particular, the shape of the face, placement of the orbits and zygomatic bones, and shape of the mental eminence of the mandible of ML73-3349 are consistent with those characteristics of McNiel and her son. The sisters also stated Harvey lived at 1324 ½ North Shepherd Drive when he disappeared.

Two interviews with the convicted offender, David Owen Brooks, were conducted on 12/08/2006 and 12/04/2007 in a TDCJ facility by Sharon M. Derrick, PhD, HCME Agency Coordinator/Anthropologist. Brooks denied having killed Harvey but recognized the facial approximation of ML73-3349. He described the decedent as tall and skinny, stated that he was shot in the head with a .22 caliber gun, and drew a map of the address where he remembered the decedent living. The description of the decedent and perimortem trauma is consistent with ML73-3349 and the map is consistent with the location of Harvey's residence, 1324 ½ North Shepherd Drive, when he disappeared.

Buccal swabs were provided on May 24, 2008 by Lenore McNiel and Donna Lovrek as family reference DNA samples for comparison with the DNA profile for ML73-3349. The swabs were sent to the University of North Texas Center for Human Identification in Fort Worth, Texas for STR DNA and (mtDNA) testing.

The STR DNA tests were inconclusive. The mtDNA test results are consistent with a common maternal lineage for Lenore McNiel, Donna Lovrek, and ML73-3349 but the mtDNA profile they share is common among Caucasians, occurring in as much as 8.59% of the Caucasian population. These results weakly support a family relationship.

The circumstantial and biological evidence has been reviewed by the HCME and, in total, supports the identification. See Appendix 1 for a summary representation of the evidence. Therefore, it is the opinion of the HCME that, with the scientific technology available at this time, and within a reasonable medical and investigational certainty, the remains of ML73-3349, Body #11, are those of Randell Lee Harvey.

APPENDIX 1
Summary Representation of Identification Evidence

	ML73-3349	RANDELL LEE HARVEY
Sex	Male	Male
Age	15-20 years	15 years and 9 months
Race/Ethnicity	White	White
Stature	5'8" – 6'1.5"	6'
Hair	Dark brown and wavy	Dark brown and wavy
Postmortem Interval	Approx. 1-3 years	Missing 2 years and 6 months
Dentition	Anterior teeth protrude	Anterior teeth protrude
Waist	Approx. 30"	125 lbs., thin
Personal Property	Navy jacket, boots, comb	Boots, possible navy jacket
Circumstances	Victim of serial murders 1973	Missing, knew offenders
Perimortem Trauma	GSW to the head	Offender statement
DNA Results	STR and mtDNA weakly support a familial relationship	